

HOW AMERICAN WOMEN ARE HELPING TOMMY ATKINS



ONE OF THE WORK ROOMS RUN BY THE AMERICAN WOMEN WAR RELIEF FUND

LADY HENRY AND MRS. JOHN ASTOR STANDING AT THE BACK

Page, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Edgar Rickard, Mrs. A. T. Stewart, Mrs. Thursfield. Collection Committee—Chairman, Mrs. Robert Strawbridge; honorary secretary, Mrs. Robert Grant; Mrs. Pomeroy Burton, Mrs. Carstairs, Mrs. Wilson Cross, Miss Enos, Mrs. William Eustis, Marie, Lady Evans, Mrs. A. P. Gardner, Mrs. Cecil Higgins, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Minturn, Mrs. Rider, Miss Van Vorst, Miss Wells.

Clubs for Noonday Use Only on the Increase

Continued from fourth page.

Manhattan, on 42d st. Chauncey M. Depew was its first president. Planned for railroad men gathered in the Grand Central district, its constitution was so broadly framed that any desirable person could be included. Its proximity to the theatre district has made it popular as a dinner resort as well as a lunch club.

The Luncheon Club had been running for some time before it was formally organized in 1898. In opposition to the theory of the Recess Club, of later date, it had every convenience installed for carrying on business during the lunch hour. It is frankly a brokers' resort, and its rooms are on the seventh floor of the Stock Exchange. It is elaborately fitted for an excellent luncheon service, and equipped with telephones, tickers, pneumatic chutes and speaking tubes, so that its members may be summoned instantly and keep in touch with what is going on in the floor.

The Mid-day Club was organized in 1901, partly to take care of the overflow from the Downtown Association and the Lawyers Club and to supply a peaceful sanctuary for men of various professions who would find crowding distasteful. It has long been a favorite resort and for a time bore the reputation of being the headquarters of the heavy lunch contingent who adopted the Western habit of a square meal at noon. Among its members are Frederic Swift and J. Ogden Armour. Also Theodore P. Shonts, Edwin Hawley, James Speyer, F. A. Vanderlip, Mortimer L. Schiff and Otto Kahn.

Among the youngest and most interesting lunch clubs is the Recess, which was incorporated in 1911, and of which only very wealthy men are members. Its membership list includes the names of Morgan, Harriman, Astor, Gould, Rockefeller, Perkins and Gary. In its rooms, on the twenty-first and twenty-second floors of the Knickerbocker Trust Building, all business talk is practically forbidden. It is fitted out in an artistic manner, displaying many old antiques, paintings and rare tapestries. Some of its stools and chairs came from famous old English coffee houses. One of its members imported eighteen old Dutch paintings, which are used as panels set in cream white walls. Its membership is limited to 300, and it is more of a Peace Palace than the Hague.

Among the most attractive and modern lunch clubs is the Whitehall Club, on the top floor of the Whitehall Building, commanding a wonderful view of the bay, river and harbor. Every incoming steamer passes beneath its windows. Primarily a lunch club, it has a well equipped gymnasium and squash courts. Its members, who include men of practically all professions, come there frequently for recreation and exercise. There are several automatic exercisers in the gymnasium that appeal to them. There is a "horse," whose speed is regulated by a lever, and a stomach exerciser, on which the seeker after muscle lies on his face while a ball of considerable size is rolled against his solar plexus.

Another lunch club, started two years ago, is the Carpet Club, whose headquarters are at 5 West 24th st. It was organized by 325 carpet men, and many of the big drygoods houses and department stores are represented in its membership. There are many more.



THE HOSPITAL STAFF

Astor, Churchill, Crocker, Hadfield, Harcourt, Jean, Laughlin, Leeds, Mary Burns, Marlborough, Munsey, Paget, Singer and Vanderbilt.

MUNSEY WARD THE LARGEST IN THE HOSPITAL.

Munsey Ward is the largest in the hospital and contains sixty-four beds. It originally was a gymnasium, and stands apart from Oldway House proper, as does the proposed St. George Ward, which was a riding school.

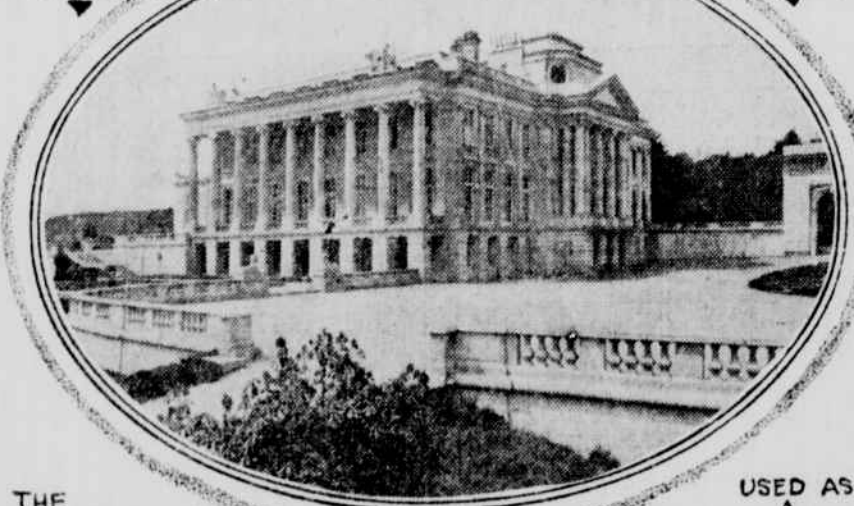
No hospital could insure better surroundings for its patients. It is situated on a hill back of the little town of Paignton, in Devon, and in the midst of a beautiful grove of trees. Plymouth is only a few miles away, and it is not difficult to transport the wounded to Paignton from Southampton.

The government officials always give warning when a hospital train is to arrive. As soon as this is done notice is given the town volunteers, the fire brigade, who have organized themselves into stretcher squads, and the Boy Scouts. The hospital has two motor ambulances, each carrying two stretchers, and a four-stretcher ambulance from Mrs. Burns' Hospital, at Stoodley Knowle, Torquay, is loaned, besides which there are four to six motor and horse wagons loaned by local merchants. In this way the wounded are removed from the train to the hospital, some delay being occasioned at times by lack of conveyances. Some members of the staff are at the station to meet the train. The cases able to get about are placed in motor buses provided by the railway company.

MOTHER DISCOVERS HER SON AMONG THE WOUNDED.

Often the wounded arrive after dark, but many of the townspeople gather to lend a helping hand, if possible. A most dramatic occurrence took place recently, when a mother discovered her son among the wounded. She had no previous knowledge of it until she recognized him as he was being taken from the train.

Every patient has one thought when he gets to the hospital, and that is the long-looked-for bath, and then the mug of hot soup. Some of the men have not had off their clothes for weeks, and once they are installed between the clean white sheets they are oblivious to all noise about them. In the morning they often wake to find talking machines going on all sides. Records donated often span a wide variety of harmony. Grand opera swells from one end of a ward, but is drowned out at the other end by just as voluble ragtime. And



THE RESIDENCE OF PARIS SINGER USED AS A HOSPITAL

then there is the tobacco. Tommy has his pipe and his cigarette. Sometimes he is wounded in both arms, and his neighbor has to place the cigarette in his mouth and light it for him. Again, he may have his eyes bandaged, and a neighbor reads him the morning's paper. And Tommy enjoys visitors; he willingly reminisces. Indeed, he is the proudest fellow in the world when he hears his King and Queen are coming to see him.

QUEEN MARY TALKS WITH THE SICK AND STAFF MEMBERS.

It was on November 12 that Queen Mary made a private visit to the hospital, when she talked with the patients and members of the staff and presented a large number of warm garments to the hospital. Following this visit a letter was received by Lady Paget from Countess Fortescue, her majesty's lady-in-waiting, who is also president of the Devonshire branch of the British Red Cross. It said:

"Dear Lady Paget: I am desired by the Queen to ask you to convey to the executive committee of the American Women's War Relief Fund Hospital the great pleasure which her majesty derived from her visit yesterday."

"Her majesty much appreciates the great kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Paris Singer in lending their beautiful house at Paignton to be used as a hospital and also the magnificent generosity of those American women who have contributed to its maintenance."

"It gives the Queen great satisfaction to feel that so many valuable lives are being saved through the skill and devotion of your splendid staff of medical men and nurses. Believe me, yours sincerely, E. FORTESQUE."

Although the hospital has had only one

death so far out of a total of 692 patients, Dr. Beals has said this is a record which it cannot be hoped to maintain, as the large number of serious cases coming in must result in a larger mortality. He pointed out that in at least one hospital there had been a mortality of 40 per cent.

In the latest batch of patients was one shot from the side through both eyes and both eyes were destroyed. Another was shot through the head, with the brain protruding, and another lad of nineteen had fifty wounds in the back, his left forearm had been hollowed out by shell and his right arm wounded. With such cases as these, Dr. Beals says, the rate of mortality in a hospital is a most uncertain quantity.

The cost of equipment has been in the neighborhood of \$31,000, while the upkeep for 200 beds amounts to about \$6,500, or \$1 to \$1.12 a day for a bed. An average day's consumption of food includes 150 pounds of meat, 100 quarts of soup, 60 gallons of milk, 100 two-pound loaves of bread and quantities of butter, eggs, vegetables, etc. This is exclusive of food for doctors, nurses, orderlies and other employees.

The medical staff lives at Little Oldway, an Old World house in the grounds, and Fernham, another house in the grounds, is occupied by the English nurses, while Mon Plaisir, the home of the American Red Cross nurses, is situated just without the gates.

The economic relief work includes a factory near St. Pancras, which was placed at the disposal of Lady Henry by her brother-in-law, J. S. Henry, where sixty women who would otherwise be destitute, are given employment. A second workroom was started at Woolwich, which provides work for forty

women; and a knitting factory opened in Islington, one of the poorest and most congested districts, is financed by the Society of American Women in London. Here twenty-six women are employed. All are paid the rate of wage laid down by the Central Committee for Women's Employment, and in addition receive their tea free of charge.

At the St. Pancras workroom a good mid-day meal of meat, vegetables and pudding is provided at the nominal charge of 4 cents a head. At the Islington factory a dining room department has just been opened. The fund for providing food was raised almost entirely by friends in America, the originators being two young girls in Waterbury, Conn. From this modest beginning has developed a food fund which will provide meals to numbers of poor Islington women throughout the war. The workers are now busy with garments for distribution through the medium of Queen Mary's Fund and other charitable organizations, as well as numerous private commissions. None of the work turned out is sold in the open market, thereby interfering with no existing trades.

A total sum of \$219,550 has already been subscribed or promised by Americans in England and in the United States, with an expenditure of \$87,500. Urgent appeals for additional funds have been made to insure maintaining the work at its highest efficiency. Contributions can be sent to Walter S. M. Burns, honorary treasurer, at the offices of the war relief fund, 31 Old Burlington st., London, W.

A complete list of the officers follows: President, Lady Paget; vice-president, Mrs. John Astor; honorary treasurer, Walter S. M. Burns; chairman, Duchess of Marlborough; honorary secretaries, Lady Lowther, Mrs. Harcourt.

Executive Committee—Mrs. Page, Mrs. Walter Burns, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Henry, Mrs. H. C. Hoover, Mrs. Reginald Owen, Mrs. Robert Strawbridge, Hon. Mrs. John Ward, Paris Singer.

Hospital Committee—Chairman, Lady Randolph Churchill; deputy chairman, Paris Singer; Mrs. Walter Burns, Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Mrs. George Fox, Hon. Mrs. Frederick Guest, Lady Hadfield, Mrs. Cecil Higgins, Mrs. Shane Leslie, Princesse Edmond de Polignac, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Hon. Mrs. John Ward.

Economic Relief Committee—Chairman, The Duchess of Marlborough; joint honorary treasurers and honorary secretaries, Mrs. H. C. Hoover, Mrs. Reginald Owen; Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, Mrs. Walter Burns, Mrs. Alfred Clark, Mrs. Lionel Harris, Lady Henry, Mrs. J. Wilcox Jenkins, Mrs. John Mildmay, Miss

AMERICA has done much in this war, and will do more before it is ended. But there stands out conspicuously a great work done by American women, the wives of Englishmen, resident in England. It has been done through the American Women's War Relief Fund, started immediately after the declaration of war.

A few days ago there was a meeting called by the officers of the fund, held at Dudley House. Several hundred American women were present, as well as many others, and a résumé of the work done since the formation of the fund modestly referred to its many activities. In brief, it mentioned the three distinct undertakings of the relief work, which were:

The American Women's War Hospital at Paignton.

A fleet of six motor ambulances, now at the front.

A scheme of economic relief work. As for the hospital, Dr. Howard W. Beal, chief surgeon, brought out the fact that only one patient of the 692 received at the hospital had died, a remarkable record, for many of the patients have come there severely wounded.

The motor ambulances were purchased only after the British authorities had notified the fund that an ambulance ship which they really intended presenting was not needed. A seventh ambulance has recently been donated, the cost being defrayed by "friends in Boston, U. S. A."

TO CARE FOR THE WOUNDED; TO SUCCOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

It is the hospital, however, which stands out as the one biggest feature of the work accomplished by the fund.

When the plans were first conceived a committee was formed to get the work under way, a work which was to "show their sympathy with Great Britain in her time of trial." The foremost thing was to care for the wounded, and then "the succor of the women and children left behind to fight a grim fight with poverty."

Lady Paget was made president of the committee, Mrs. John Astor vice-president, the Duchess of Marlborough chairman, Walter Burns honorary treasurer and Lady Lowther and Mrs. Harcourt joint honorary secretaries. It next devolved upon the committee to secure a house large enough to transform into a hospital, and this became possible through the offer by Paris Singer of his magnificent mansion, Oldway House, at Paignton. Mr. Singer donated \$25,000 toward the cost of equipment and superintended the conversion of the house into a hospital. How much the British medical authorities thought of the hospital was shown when it received the first batch of wounded to be sent to any but regular hospitals.

To this hospital was assigned one of the units dispatched to Great Britain by the American Red Cross, and later the second unit was installed there also.

THE STAFF OF THE AMERICAN WOMAN'S WAR HOSPITAL.

At the present time the staff, headed by Dr. Howard W. Beal, consists of 6 surgeons, 26 American and 15 English and Australian sisters, aided by 17 probationers, a total nursing staff of 58. There are fourteen wards, accommodating in all 200 patients. Work on a new ward is under way, which will increase the capacity by thirty additional beds. This ward—St. George's—is much needed, as the number of prolonged cases is gradually increasing.

A conservatory has been converted into a laboratory, and the American Red Cross is to send a pathologist to do the work. The operating theatre is considered one of the most splendidly appointed in any private hospital in the United Kingdom. Special walls were constructed and special floors laid so that it could be kept perpetually antiseptic. Hot water pipes insure an even degree of temperature. The fourteen wards of the hospital are named. They are: